

TSARUN, A. A.

SHCHABIN, K. I.; PETROV, A. M.; ORLOV, I. V.; MARKOV, A. A.;
TSARUN, A. A.; SALYAEV, V. A.

"A short course of parasitology of domestic animals." Gos. izd-
vo sel'skokhoziastvennoi literatury, 1950. (Reviewed by D. Iu
Zaidman, Instr. at Bogoroditskiy Zooveterinary Tech.)
SO: Veterinariya 27(11), 1950, p. 61

TSAPRUN, A. A.

(Candidates of Vet. Sci. at VIEV);

MARKOV, A.A.; ^PTSAPRUN, A.A., Cand of Vet. Sciences; POLIAKOV, D.K.,/BOLGOV, IA. S.

(Voronezh NIVCS)

"On the significance of grassland system of agriculture in the
fight against hemosporidia of agricultural animals."

SD: Vet. 29 (3) 1952, p. 14 TAB CON

USSR / Zooparasitology, .. General Problems

G-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 20, 1958, 91018

Author : Tsaprun, A. A.

Inst : ~~The Siberian~~ Scientific Research Veterinary
Institute

Title : How Piroplasma caballi Nutt and Strick (1910)
became a Horse Parasite.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. rabot Sibirsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta,
1957, vyp. 7, 13-18

Abstract: It is suggested that P. caballi had been in
the remote past a parasite of some arachnoid,
and carnivores acted as carriers of this para-
site; they were either insectivores or acar-
ophages with a piercing-sucking type of mouth
apparatus. -- D. N. Zasukhin.

Card 1/1

21

USSR / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors G
of Pathogenic Agents. Acarina.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24277.

Author : Tsaprun, A. A.

Inst : Siberian Scientific Research Veterinary Insti-
tute.

Title : On the Biology of Dermacentor Ticks.

Orig Pub: Sb. nauchn. rabot Sibirsk. n.-i. vet. in-ta, 1957,
vyp. 7, 19-32.

Abstract: 8 varieties of ticks of the genus Dermacentor
were registered on the territory of the USSR.
Of these, *D. pictus*, *D. marginatus*, *D. silva-*
rum and *D. nuttalli* are of practical interest.
The distribution of *D. pictus* coincides with the
zones of mixed and leafy forests. Of all the
varieties of the Dermacentor family, it likes

Card 1/3

32

USSR / Zooparasitology. Acarina and Insects. Vectors of G
Pathogenic Agents. Acarina.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24277.

Abstract: izing of the imago is observed. The timing of de-
velopment of all four species are similar. The
time between shedding of the female and beginning
of oviposition depends on the temperature, season,
condition of habitat of the shed ticks and degree
of their satiety. The amount of deposited eggs
depends on the fatness of the females, and the de-
velopment of embryos on temperature moisture and
compactness of oviposition. The duration of the
period of oviposition is greater than the duration
of emergence of larvae. Beginning from September,
a considerable number of fat females goes over in-
to the state of diapause; in different years the
diapause characteristic of ticks is of an unequal
degree. -- L. V. Babenko.

Card 3/3

33

USSR/Zooparasitology. Parasitic Protozoa. Sporozoa. G

Abs Jour: Ref. Zhur. - Biol., No 23, 1958, 103987

differentiated sexually. Macromerozoites are found in the tick salivary glands which produce the infective stage. After the tick is finished with blood-sucking, the macromerozoites concentrate in the tick ova. On the basis of its developmental cycle *P. caballi* should be separated out into a special order or included among the coccidia. -- D. N. Zasukhin

Card 2/2

L 09426-67

ACC NR: AR6034744

passed the tests in accordance with approved technical instructions. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11, 13, 21/

2/2

TSAPU, I. [Tapu, I.]

Regular production flow is the main thing. Sov.profsoiuzy 19
no.2:25 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Predsedatel' profsoyuznogo komiteta zavoda po vypusku nasosov
i forsunk. g. Sinaya.

(Sinaiia, Rumania—Pumping machinery)
(Sinaiia, Rumania—Trade unions)

L 8861-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EMP(j)/T/EWA(h)/ETC(m)/EWA(l) IJP(c) WA/GG/RM

ACC NR: AP5025967

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/65/007/010/1802/1806

AUTHOR: ^{44, 55} Tsapuk, A. K.; ^{44, 55} Kolotyrkin, V. M.

72
71
B

ORG: ^{44, 55} Physical Chemical Institute im. L. Ya. Karpov (Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut)

TITLE: ^{7, 44, 55} Polymerization of ¹⁵ silicone oil on an electron irradiated ⁷ solid surface

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 7, no. 10, 1965, 1802-1806

TOPIC TAGS: silicone, plastic coating, polymerization, polymerization kinetics, radiation polymerization, polymer structure, dielectric property, dielectric strength, dielectric permeability ^{21, 44, 55}

ABSTRACT: The formation of polymeric films on electron irradiated stainless steel and sodium chloride surfaces in an atmosphere of silicone oil was investigated. The following kinetic relationships were determined in polymerizing films from VKZh-94B¹ silicone oil onto stainless steel: film deposition increased linearly at about 0.3 angstroms/sec with irradiation time; varying electron energies from 200-600 ev had no effect on film deposition; initial increase in vapor pressure

Card 1/2

UDC: 66.095.26+678.84
2

L 8861-66

7

ACC NR: AP5025967

to about 7×10^{-5} mm increased amount of deposit but higher pressures had no effect. The differences in films formed on steel and on salt crystal substrates are discussed, especially in view of their IR spectra. The dielectric properties of the films--resistivity, dielectric strength, dielectric constant and dielectric loss tangent were evaluated. "The authors thank V. P. Bazov for obtaining IR spectra and assisting in their interpretation." In conclusion we thank N. N. Tunitsko for discussion of the work." Orig. Art. has: 4 figures.

^{47,535}
SUB CODE: OC, GC, MT/ SUBM DATE: 25Nov64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH
REF: 021

BVK
Card 2/2

ТСАПУК, А.К.; КОЛОТЫРКИН, В.М.

Polymerization of silicone oil on a solid surface irradiated
with electrons. Vysokom. speed. 7 no. 10:1802-1806 0 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Fiziko-khimiicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya.Karpova.

TSAPULICH, P.Yu.

Selection of a low-voltage power distribution network.
Trudy LNI no.41:117-122 '62. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Direktsiya zakarpatskikh elektostatsiy 1 molov.

IA 242T29

TSAPULICH, I. YU.

USSR/Electricity - Distribution Systems Dec 52

"From Operating Experience with Closed City Electric Power Networks," Engr I. T. Dashchenko and Engr P. Yu. Tsapulich, Uzhgorod Power Combine

"Elektrichestvo" No 12, pp 63-65

Describes organization and operation of low-voltage, closed-circuit, city electric power network typical of several in Ukrainian SSR (constructed in 1932). Reaches conclusions on expedient methods for developing them. Recommends use of fuses for network protection for this type of network. Submitted 2 Jul 52.

242T29

CHUBAREVA, L.A.; TSAPYGINA, R.I.

Study of the structure of polytene chromosomes in *Claytonia ornata*
ornata (fam. Simuliidae, ord. Diptera). Vestn. LGU no. 21: 102-
111 '65. (MIRA 18:14)

GIMBAROVA, I. A.: TOBIASIA, B. I.

Some data on the triploid in the natural population of *Scaphisoma ornata* (fam. Scaphisomidae, order Hymenoptera). (In Russian) No. 3915.18 S '65.

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra entomologii i selektsii. Submitted January 29, 1965.

O formule taylora i ob estatsionnom ehlene iut rpol'yatsionnykh serpul
Lagranzha i Lyutona. Simbol' 21, izv. Kryl. i d. in-ta, 4 (1937),
123-129.

So: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947

edited by Aurosh, A. G.

Markushevich, A. I.

Rashevskiy, I. K.

Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756910020-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756910020-0"

TSAPYRIN, V. N.

Theory of Functions of a Complex Variable (1624)
Inzh. Sb., Vol 15, 1953, pp 201-206

Тсапырин, В. Н.

"Routh-Hurwitz Problem for a Quasipolynomial with $s = 1$, $r = 5$ "

Discusses a quasipolynomial $H(z)$ involving the fifth power of z , $\sinh z$ and $\cosh z$.
Derives inequalities for the coefficients, such that when they are fulfilled, all the
zeros of the quasipolynomial lie in the left half-planes.

SO: Referativnyy Zhurnal—Matematika, No 1, Jan 54; SO: (W-30785, 28 July 1954)

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 1985 INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON OPTICAL SCATTERING

AMSTERDAM, 1985

Editor: A. A. S. de Groot

CITED SOURCE: The error associated with the use of AM detectors in the detection of light scattering is investigated.

TRANSLATION: English

TRANSLATION: The error associated with measuring light intensity by AM detectors is investigated. The use of AM and detector noise amplification permits meas-

detecting for various values of the q -factor being measured.

Card 1/1

SUB CODE: EC

ENCL: 0

L 34414-66

ACC NR: AT6022229

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0007/0013

AUTHOR: Kukush, V. D.; Oychinnikov, I. K.; Tsar, Ya. P.; Zhilkov, V. S.; Pasechnik, V. F.; Sobol', N. K.; Volkov, V. M.

ORG: none

22
Btl

TITLE: Device for measuring deviations in the power level

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio, 22d, 1966. Sektsiya radioizmereniy. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 7-13

TOPIC TAGS: power meter, electric measuring measurement, generator

ABSTRACT: A device for measuring the output power of uhf generators is described. The device operates on the principle of a balanced static calorimeter used for precise power measurements in the centimeter and millimeter ranges. The system incorporates a balanced static calorimeter and a measuring block. The balanced calorimeter consists of two identical coaxial loads, i.e., an hf load and a compensated load. D-c heaters are incorporated directly in the loads. The measuring block consists of three basic sections: a d-c amplifier, a measuring circuit, and stabilized power supply sources. The following data were obtained in experiments with the device which characterize its efficiency: voltage standing wave ratio of the terminal section is practically

Card 1/2

L 34853-66

ACC NR: AP6021790

transformers have three terminals (two end terminals and a center tap each). The end terminals of opposite transformer sections are connected to each other through rectifier diodes. The load and a ballast resistor are tied to transformer secondary center taps connected in pairs as indicated. This arrangement increases the efficiency of the unit with respect to the reference voltage source and assures an abrupt limiting of the output voltage when the linear range of the characteristic is exceeded (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [BD]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 12Mar65/ ATD PRESS: 5032

Card 3/2 FV

ACC NR: AP7010682

SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/66/021/003/0197/0201

AUTHOR: Chupka, Sh.; Petrashova, M.; Tsarakh, I.

ORG: Regional Sanitation Epidemiological Station, Bratislava

TITLE: Content of ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs in agricultural products during 1963 and 1964 in West Slovakia

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 21, no. 3, 1966, 197-201

TOPIC TAGS: agriculture crop, isotope, radioactive fallout, plant circulation

SUB CODE: 02,18,06

ABSTRACT: Analysis of the ^{90}Sr and ^{137}Cs level in agricultural products in West Slovakia during 1963 and 1964 showed the highest content of these isotopes in grain cultures comparatively lower content in leguminous, and the lowest in tuberous plants. The ^{137}Cs : ^{90}Sr ratio depended on the sorptive ability of plants and the amount of radioactive fallout in the vicinity of nuclear power plants of the region. Orig. art. has: 7 tables.

[NA]

Card 1/1

UDC: 551.577.7:616.776

ACCESSION NR: AP500015E

REF ID: A660499

AUTHOR: Chupka, Sh.; Petrashova, M.; Tsarakh, I.

TITLE: Content of ⁹⁰Sr in radioactive fallout over west Slovakian territory

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 5, 1965, 496-499

TOPIC TAGS: strontium, radioactive fall out, isotope, stratosphere, atmospheric radioactivity

ABSTRACT: The absolute and relative content of ⁹⁰Sr in radioactive fallout was

TSARAKOV, I.Ye.; YEMEL'YANOVA, N. S.

Readers' conference concerning I.A. L. Serebrianyi's book
"Electric smelting of copper-nickel ores and concentrates."
TSvet. met. 38 no.11:66 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

TSARAN, Ye.Z., fel'dsher-akusherka

Organization of medical services for children in the village of
Kremenchug, Tiraspol' District. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.3:53-54
My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(PEDIATRICS)

(KREMENCHUG (TIRASPOL' DISTRICT)--MEDICINE, RURAL)

3.1.1.1.1.; TSARANKUTE, G. G. [unclear]

Use of Csp. [unclear] in [unclear]. Part II: Identification
of chloride, [unclear] chlorine dioxide, and [unclear].
Trudy Akh. [unclear] [unclear] 1964.

[unclear] 19:3]

1. Institut Khim. [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] [unclear].

NORKUS, P.K.; TSARANKUTE, S.P. [Carankute, S.]

Use of the $CuCl_2$ as a catalyst in arsenitometry. Report no.5:
Determination of sodium chlorite and some iodine compounds.
Trudy AN Lit. SSR, Ser. B, no.1:151-158 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut khimii i khimicheskoy tekhnologii AN Litovskoy SSR.

LAZUR'YEVSKIY, G.V., akademik; THERENT'YEVA, I.V.; TSARANOVA, T.V.

Colloquy on the chemistry of indole compounds. Zhur. VKHO
9 no.5:575-576 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. AN Moldavskiy SSR (for Lazur'yevskiy).

POVITSKIY, V.A.; TSANAPAYEV, A...

Use of a permanent magnet in designing a kind of...
tekh. fiz. 34 no.8:1462-1465 Ag Jan. 1962

ACCESSION NUMBER

1986-03-14/03/008/1402/1405

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, Vol. 47, No. 1, 1981, p. 100

TOPIC TAGS: microtron magnetic system, permanent magnet, magnet temperature stability

... materials for con-

Card 1/2

L 9043-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4042935

...magnetic allows provides a steady electron energy during the change of ambient ...

...

...

SUBJECT

...

OTHER

...

OTHER

Card 2/2

TSARAPKIN, A. M.

TSARAPKIN, AM. I ZAZNOBIN, N. F.

36212 Zagotovka lesa potochnym metodom. Opyt Nachunayev. Iesprom-Khoza. Mekhanizatsiya
trudoyemKikh i tyazhelyKh rabot, 1949, No. 11, S. 41-45.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 49, 1949

TSAR... ..

Percentage filter with detuned coupling. Elektrosviaz' 19 no.9:
63-70 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

ACCESSION NR: AP5005982

S/0180/65/020/002/0033/0040

AUTHOR: Tsarapkin, D. P. (Active member)

TITLE: Steady-state conditions and allowance for the grid current in an oscillator with an anode-grid-connected quartz

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika, v. 20, no. 2, 1965, 33-40

TOPIC TAGS: crystal controlled oscillator

ABSTRACT: An investigation of the effect of the grid current on the stability of the steady-state operation of a crystal-controlled oscillator is reported. In the theoretical part of the work, these assumptions are made: (a) the average trans-conductance of the first harmonic of the anode current monotonously decreases with an increase in the grid voltage, (b) the electron inertia, higher harmonics, and anode reaction are neglected, (c) the automatic grid bias is regarded as inertialess. Steady-state operation with zero grid current is investigated. When the grid current is flowing, the average trans-conductance is given by:

$$s_{1,2} = \frac{m \pm \sqrt{m^2 - r^2}}{\left(1 + b + b \frac{C_1}{C_0}\right) \tau}$$

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP5005982

where

$$x = \frac{1 + b + b \frac{C_1}{C_2}}{1 - b \frac{C_1}{C_2}}$$

It is proven that, with the grid current, both steady-state conditions inherent to the zero-grid-current oscillator are stable. An experimental verification with a 6P14P pentode included measuring grid-voltage and anode-current vs. grid resistance characteristics. "The author wishes to thank S. J. Yevtyanov for going over the manuscript and for useful comments." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 26 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektrosvyazi (Academy of Sciences of the USSR - Engineering and Electromunication)

SUBMITTED: 27Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 11255-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)
ACC NR: AP6001934

SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/65/008/006/0660/0667

AUTHOR: Tsarapkin, D. P.

22
B

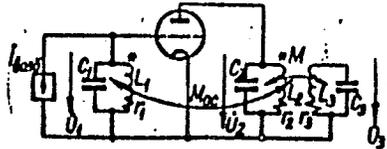
ORG: none

TITLE: Resonant amplifier with compensating feedback

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 8, no. 6, 1965, 660-667

TOPIC TAGS: amplifier, resonant amplifier, feedback amplifier, *electronic circuit*

ABSTRACT: According to R. M. Fano's broadband-matching theory (J. Franklin Inst., 1950, 249. no. 1, 57, and no 2, 139), the amplification area (the product of maximum gain and passband at 0.707 level) is limited by the amplifier stray reactances. Compensation of these reactances by a special positive frequency-dependent "compensating feedback" (CF) is suggested in the present article. The amplifier equivalent circuit (see figure) is regarded as two quadripoles connected in parallel, and a



formula for the amplifier transfer coefficient is developed; the transadmittance phase corresponds to a positive feedback at the center frequency. The effect of CF on the amplifier frequency response is investigated by applying a method of root hodographs to the transfer

Fig. 1. Amplifier with positive compensating feedback

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.375.126

L 11255-66

ACC NR: AP6001934

coefficient formula written in operational form. Increase in the amplification area compared to that of a no-feedback optimal amplifier is estimated; an increase of 4.3 times is claimed to have been obtained experimentally on a 2-tube amplifier. The CF circuit is regarded as particularly suitable for klystron and other microwave tubes. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 28 formulas. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 18May64 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 002 / ATD PRESS: 4174

Card 2/2

TSARAPKIN, K. (g.Penza)

In rain as well as in frost. Obshchestv. pit. no.9:53 S '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

(Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

24(0)

AUTHORS:

Luchnik, N. V., ~~Tsarapkin, L. S.~~

SOV/20-124-1-61/69

TITLE:

On the Reversibility of Cytogenetic Injuries Caused by Radiation (Ob obratimosti tsitogeneticheskikh luchevykh povrezhdeniy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 1, pp 213 - 216 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Although in biophysics of ionizing radiation it is a widespread opinion that radiation genetic cell-injuries are irreversible (Refs 1,2) the authors proved that by chemical effects (yeast extract, cystein) the percentage of cells with mutations of chromosomes can be reduced (Ref 4). The experiments described in the present paper give evidence of a partial reversibility of radiation injuries in chromosomes. Pea seeds and germs, irradiated with γ -rays of radiocobalt, served as experimental material. Mitotic activity was determined at different periods of time as well as the aberrations of chromosomes in their ano- and telophases. In addition to that an experiment with cystein solution was made. Cystein is known as a typical representative of "protective

Card 1/4

On the Reversibility of Cytogenetic Injuries Caused by Radiation SOV/20-124-1-61/69

substances". It must be present in the cells during irradiation (Ref 5). It is, however, effective also after irradiation in the cells being in a mitotic and a relative metabolic inactivity (dry seeds). Table 1 gives results. It shows that the relative number of "bridges" forming the parts reconnecting the places of breaking increases under the action of cystein. This fact contributes towards an increasing chance of union. It is, however, true that the absolute number of bridges per cell does not increase (the same holds true for cells with bridges) but decreases by almost 50%. This is why under cystein effect also the total number of primary bridges decreases. As cystein was applied after irradiation it can be assumed that the breaking of the chromosomes does not occur during irradiation, but later. Therefore, it is irradiation which causes immediate potential injuries which later on are detected as aberrations of chromosomes. It can therefore be assumed that potential injuries can be spontaneously healed again. In order to check this assumption the dry irradiated seeds were caused to germinate. Figure 1 shows the results. The number of anomalous mitoses

Card 2/4

On the Reversibility of Cytogenetic Injuries Caused by Radiation SOV/20-124-1-61/69

decreases rapidly with progressing time. The only plausible explanation of this phenomenon is the spontaneous restitution of potential injuries. In order to be able to investigate this in detail the cystein effect was investigated with respect to the kinetics of restitution of potential injuries of dry seeds, irradiated with 15 000 r. Furthermore, germs were investigated which immediately before being irradiated with 800 r were subjected to a treatment with cystein. Figure 2 and table 2 give the results. They remind of the regularities of suppression of the first mitosis after irradiation (Refs 2,8). As explanation of the phenomena observed the authors provide a working hypothesis. Local variations in the chromosome are caused by its permeation by ionizing particles; later on it is possible that the mentioned variations become visible as breaks or aberrations. This depends on the entire state of the cell which may vary greatly under the influence of various factors. The injury of the protoplast as a whole plays a part, too. By this hypothesis the differences with respect to radio sensitivity

Card 3/4

On the Reversibility of Cytogenetic Injuries Caused by Radiation SOV/20-124-1-61/69

of seeds in different stages and many other phenomena can be explained. N. V. Timofeyev-Resovskiy and V. I. Korogodin took part in the discussion of the problems mentioned in this paper. There are 2 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biology of the Ural Branch, Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: August 28, 1958, by I. I. Shmal'gauzen, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 27, 1958

Card 4/4

17(3), 21(3), 30(1)

SOV/20-128-1-51/58

AUTHOR: Tsarapkin, L. S.

TITLE: Restoration of Radiation Damages of Chromosomes, Induced by Various Chemical Actions

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 1, pp 190-193 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In collaboration with N. V. Luchnik it was shown in former papers (Refs 1,2) that a considerable part of primary radiation damages of pea chromosomes represent reversible changes which show the ability of restoration. At the same time it was noted that cysteine accelerates the restoration process of dry seeds exposed to radiation. In the present paper the authors tried to explain how far the effect of cysteine is a specific effect. The analysis of the data found explains to a certain extent the mechanism of the effect investigated. Two series of tests with peas were carried out. In the first test series other amino acids of a similar structure were examined besides cysteine: cystine, alanine and serine. In the second test series different substances were used: cysteine, sodium chloride, ethyl alcohol and sodium acetate. Table 1 shows the

Card 1/3

SOV/20-128-1-51/58

Restoration of Radiation Damages of Chromosomes, Induced by Various Chemical Actions

results of both test series in brief. As can be seen, none of the used substances has an essential influence on the mitotic activity. All substances without exception, reduced the percentage of cells with chromosome aberrations. The experimental results correspond to the hypothesis on the kind of potential damages and on the mechanism of their realization (Ref 12). Besides, they show the exact moment when the restoration of potential damages took place. From them can be seen that the influence of chemical substances on the rate of restoration is hardly specific. The solution of the problem of the actual nature of biochemical processes which determine the fate of potential damages, is hoped to be found by the experiments in progress. There are 1 figure, 2 tables, and 12 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologii Ural'skogo filiala Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Biology of the Ural Department of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

Card 2/3

TSARAPKIN, L.S.

Effect of protective substances applied after radiation on the
frequency of chromosome aberrations. Trudy MOIP. Otd. biol. 7:
213-217 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

L 8973-65

ACCESSION NR: AT4044484

but rather due to recovery from cytogenetic injuries in dry seeds exposed to 10,000 r to 15,000 r and in pea sprouts irradiated with 20,000 r. It had been previously shown that the mutagenic effects of radiation could be diminished through the use of RNA and ATP. In the second test it was shown that cysteine was also effective in reducing the number of chromosomal fragments and bridges appearing as a result of recombination following irradiation. It follows that a reduction in the number of chromosomal mutations is associated with the presence of cysteine, ATP, and RNA. The authors suggest that the protective effect of these substances is due to their ability to repair some of the damage done to the DNA of the seeds. It is suggested that the use of these substances in the irradiation of seeds, or in the irradiation of other biological materials, may be a useful method of reducing the cytogenetic damage done to these materials. The high mutagenicity of the irradiated seeds is also discussed. The authors suggest that the use of these substances in the irradiation of seeds, or in the irradiation of other biological materials, may be a useful method of reducing the cytogenetic damage done to these materials.

ACCESSION NR: AT404484

four distinct types of chromosomal injury followed by doubling and reduplication. From a figure given in the article, it is apparent that the character of chromosomal recovery depends upon the type of reduplication and the distribution of chromatids with respect to chromosome pairs. It is noted that all chromosomal injuries are assumed to be repaired and that a normal cell is produced.

TSARAPKIN, L.S.; PORYADKOVA, N.A.; LABZINA, N.G.; ALEKSEYEVA, S.I.;
PYATENKO, V.S.

Study of the processes of cellular restoration from primary
cytogenetic injuries. Vest. AMN SSSR 20 no.9:26-32 '65.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR, Obninsk.

L 14159-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6001313

SOURCE CODE: UR/0248/65/000/009/0026/0032

AUTHOR: Tsarapkin, L. S.; Poryadkova, N. A.; Labzina, N. G.; Alekseyeva, S. I.;⁴³
Pyatenko, V. S. _B

ORG: Institute of Medical Radiology, AMN SSSR, Obninsk (Institut meditsinskoy radiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: A study of the processes of cell restoration after primary ¹⁹cytogenetic injuries

SOURCE: AMN SSSR. Vestnik, no. 9, 1965, 26-32

TOPIC TAGS: radiation damage, cytology, ionizing radiation, radioprotective agent, mitosis

ABSTRACT: Irradiation induces potential injuries in chromosomes that are capable of restoration. Irreparable injuries take place at the time of chromosome reduplication. The nature--conservative (impaired) or semiconservative (normal)--of the chromosome aberrations varies with the type of fracture undergone by the chromatids in reduplication of the chromosomes. The type of chromosomes formed after redupli-

UDC: 612.014.482.4 : [612.014.24 : 612.6.03

Card 1/2

L 14159-66

ACC NR: AP6001313

cation depends on a number of conditions, e. g., the irradiation dose. The conservative type of chromosome formation is a reversible phenomenon and the transition to the normal, semiconservative type occurs mainly during the first mitosis after irradiation. The results of tests of five groups of chemical compounds for their radioprotective or radiosensitizing effect on pea seeds and shoots are briefly described and tabulated. Most of the agents were able to accelerate or inhibit the spontaneous processes of cell restoration when used after irradiation. The authors also tested the effect of various concentrations of oxidized oleic acid on unirradiated and irradiated cells of Ehrlich's ascites carcinoma. In unirradiated cells, an increase in the concentration of the acid up to a certain point, increased the number of cells with chromosome aberrations. Irradiated cells also exhibited a relationship between the effect and the concentration of the acid. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 05Jun65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 013

Card 2/2 *Jo*

GRDINA, Yu.V.; TSARAPKIN, L.V.; IL'YUSHKO, Ye.G.

Test sets for determining the contact strength of rail steels.
Zav.lab. 28 no.10:1250-1251 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut imeni S.Ordzhonikidze.
(Railroads--Rails) (Steel--testing)

GRDINA, Yu.V.; TSARAPKIN, L.V.

Causes for the formation of unevennesses in railroad rails in
the process of their manufacture. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
chern. met. 6 no.8:132-136 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Sibirskiy metallurgicheskiy institut.

GRDINA, Yu.V.; TSARAPKIN, L.V.

Effect of certain factors on the corrugation-type wear of rails.
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; Chern. met. 6 no.6:156-160 '63.

(MIRA 16:8)

(Railroads--Rails) (Mechanical wear)

TSARAPKIN, N. R.

"The problem of postfetal oxygenesis." (p. 581) by N. R. Tsarapkin (France).

SO: Progress of Contemporary Biology Vol. 26, No. 1(A) Jul.-Aug. 1978

TSARATKIN, N. R.

"Regulation Of The Development Of The Breast." (p. 15-36) by Tsaratkin, N. R. (Fr. nce)

SO: PROGRESS OF CONTEMPORARY BIOLOGY (Us. Sovrem. Biol.) Vol. XXVII 1974 No. 1 (Jan.-Feb)

Abstract, . . .

Wolfe, H. H.: "Material on the study of static and cyclic processes in structural systems". Moscow, U.S.S.R. Institute of Mechanics, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. (Dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Physical Sciences)

59: Enishnyaya Letopis' No. 10, 10 November 1956. Moscow.

L 8241-66 EWT(1)/T/FCS(k) UR

ACC NR: AP5022431

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/65/010/009/1663/1671

AUTHOR: Yevstropov, G. A.; Tsarapkin, S. A. 44

ORG: none 44

TITLE: Investigation of slotted-waveguide antennas having identical resonant radiators

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 9, 1965, 1663-1671

TOPIC TAGS: waveguide antenna, slot antenna

ABSTRACT: The internal conditions in a slotted-waveguide TW antenna having identical resonant radiators are investigated by means of a quadripole theory and finite-difference equations. The antenna is replaced by its equivalent circuit consisting of sections of a two-wire line shunted by conductances. An allowance for the fundamental-mode slot interaction is made in order to correctly determine the amplitude-and-phase distribution in the antenna aperture. The cases of a semi-infinite slotted waveguide and a finite-length arbitrary-termination waveguide are considered. The distribution of TW and BW inside the waveguide is analyzed. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 32 formulas, and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 11 May 64 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 001

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.396.677.711.001.5

YEVSTROPOV, G.A.; TSARAPKIN, S.A.

Study of waveguide-slot antennas with identical resonant
resonators. Radiotekh. i elektron. 10 no.9:1663-1671 S '65.
(MIRA 18:9)

L. L0358-66 ENT 11/70

ACC NR: AP6014236

SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/005/0822/0830

AUTHOR: Yevstropov, G. A.; Tsarapkin, S. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Calculation of slotted-waveguide antennas^{25B} with an allowance for dominant-mode radiator interaction

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 5, 1966, 822-830

TOPIC TAGS: slot antenna, waveguide antenna, antenna theory

ABSTRACT: As the major-mode interaction of radiators results in a substantial deviation of the aperture phase distribution from linear (and the latter is conventionally assumed in the known methods of antenna calculation), the article offers an improved method of antenna calculation for both specified amplitude and phase distributions. The new method replaces the slotted-waveguide antenna with an equivalent two-conductor line with shunt conductances; the line is broken up into a number of quadripoles. Equations that connect forward and back waves at the quadripole terminals are used in the analysis and synthesis of the equivalent line. These

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.396.677.71.001.24

L 40388-66
ACC NR: AP6014236

equations are transformed into recurrent relations, which can be used for calculating either the amplitude-phase distribution in a known-parameter antenna or the equivalent line when the amplitude-phase distribution is specified. The latter case can be physically implemented by inclined offset slots. As a numerical example, the Dolf-Chebyshev amplitude distribution (side-lobe level, -40 db) is calculated and aperture phase distortion is analyzed. "The authors wish to thank L. S. Benenson for his useful remarks, and L. A. V'yushkova and B. A. Malayev for their help in carrying out the calculations and discussing the results." Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 23 formulas, and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: ~~EZ~~ 09 / SUBM DATE: 29Jan65 / ORIG REF: 005 / OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2cm

TSARAPKIN, S.R.; SYCH, Z.G.

Effect of Pu²³⁹, Sr⁹⁰ on the bone marrow in rats. Med.rad. 4
no.6:75-77 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)

(BONE MARROW, eff. of radiations,
plutonium²³⁹ and strontium^{89 & 90} in rats
(Rus))

(STRONTIUM, radioactive
strontium^{89 & 90}, eff. on bone marrow in
rats (Rus))

(PLUTONIUM, eff.
on bone marrow in rats (Rus))

TSARAPKIN, V.A., uchitel'

Experimental and agricultural work of Anuchino secondary school
students. Biol. v shkole no.1:52-55 Ja-R '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Anuchinskaya srednyaya shkola Kamenskogo rayona Penzenskoy
oblasti.

(AGRICULTURE...STUDY AND TEACHING)

TSARAPKINA, re...

Search for information on the...
published in... 197... 165.

23272

9/123/81/000/006/002/020
A004/A104

15 6000 only 1583

AUTHOR: Tsarda, K. E.

TITLE: Investigating friction with galling in heavily loaded contacts

PERIODICALS: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1961, 32, abstract
6A246 ("Tr. Novosibirsk. politekhn. in-ta", 1960, v. 107, 97-107)

TEXT: The author presents the results of experimental investigations of the friction of heavily loaded bodies being in contact with each other, located in an oil bath. Moreover, the process of transition from ordinary friction to friction with galling was investigated. Based on the investigations carried out, the following conclusions were drawn: 1) An increase in the contact temperature of friction bodies leads to a transition from boundary to dry friction and galling of the friction surfaces. 2) The friction coefficient increases with the growing temperature, while a more intensive increase of the coefficient of friction is taking place at lower loads. The friction coefficient does not increase uniformly, but with fluctuations of more considerable and insignificant increases of its magnitude. 3) Galling takes place when a certain temperature is attained. The magnitude of this so-called critical temperature remains

X

Card 1/2

23272

Investigating friction with galling ...

S/123/61/000/006/002/020
A004/A104

constant at different loads. 4) The transition from boundary friction to galling is the more abrupt the higher the load. 5) During galling the coefficient of friction depends on the magnitude of specific pressure on the contact area. 6) The constant value during friction with galling is not the coefficient of friction but the specific force of friction. Its magnitude is represented by the force necessary for the destruction of the galling metal in the contact zone. It was found that friction during galling is a process specified by the molecular seizing of metals, which is qualitatively different from ordinary friction. The quantitative characteristics of the process are determined by the forces of the molecular linkage and strength of the seizing units on the surface of friction bodies.

V. Tatishchev

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

TSARDA, K.E.

Investigating friction with adhesion between heavily loaded contacts.
Trudy NPI 107:97-107 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Friction)

L 9302-66 EWT(m)/EWP(f)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP5027729

UR/0055/65/000/009/001/6049

665.521.5

61
B

AUTHOR: Adamenko, S.P.; Tsaregardskiy, V.A.

TITLE: Change in crankcase oil properties during the operation of an engine using a high sulfur content fuel

SOURCE: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no. 9, 1965, 46-49

TOPIC TAGS: diesel engine, internal combustion engine, combustion deposit, diesel fuel, fuel deposit formation, fuel corrosiveness, lubricating oil, corrosion, sulfur compound

ABSTRACT: This research was carried out to study the relationship between changes in crankcase oil properties and the material balance of sulfur compounds forming during fuel combustion, and is a continuation of a study by V.V. Korchev and R.M. Lyutenberg (Ispytaniye dizel'nykh topliv na malolitrazhnom dvigatele - Testing of diesel fuel in a low capacity engine. Vestnik TsNII MPS, no. 8, 1963). The experiments were carried out on a 2D100 diesel engine operating on fuel containing 1.7% sulfur and 35% fractions with a boiling point above 350 C. The experimental results show that 1) the engine deposit is produced, in the main, by a small portion of SO₂ and SO₃ which diffuse from the cylinder contents to the cylinder walls and react with the lubricating oil film; 2) the mechanical admixtures greatly increase after 175 hrs of engine operation and the wear after 200 hrs of operation when the pi value is 4.9

Card 1/2

2

L 9302-66

ACC NR: AP5027729

and 4.6 and the excess oil alkalinity 0.6 and 0.3 mg KOH/g; 3) the sulfur content of the working oil increases at a constant rate and the acid number, which substantially increases during 400 hrs of engine operation, decreases due to polymerization of the acid products; 4) the viscosity of the oil working in the engine increases to 15.5 cst due to a decrease in its stability effected by the chance inflow of fuel; and 5) the lubricating oil film decreases in strength during the oxidation of oil containing heavy fuel fractions, and that the alkalinity of the oil working in the engine can be determined with the aid of formulas used in the present study. It is concluded that a) long-term engine operation without repairs requires that the crankcase oil have a certain excess of alkalinity for neutralizing the corrosive compounds; b) diesel engine operation on sulfur-containing fuels at pH values of less than 5 does not effect large accumulations of free sulfuric acid but is associated with an increase in wear and lacquer deposition; and c) weakening of the lubricating oil film during the oxidation of oil in the engine in the presence of sulfur-containing fuel impairs the piston rings and cylinders of the engine and requires greater amounts of additive for neutralizing the acid products. Orig. art. has: 4 formulas, 2 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FP

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 *leh*

KAYMAKOV, A.A.; TSAREGORODTSEV, A.G.

Measurement of the temperature of a flame and incandescent gases
at the outlet from shells of explosionproof electric equipment.
Vop.bezop.v ugol',shakh. 4:257-264 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

L 27141-66 EWT(m)/T DJ

ACC NR: AP6009549 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0083/0084

INVENTOR: Kaymakov, A. A.; Tsaregorodtsev, A. G.; Pobereznikov, V. M.

ORG: none

27
13

TITLE: Fire safety device for viscous fluids. Class 42, No. 179512

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 83-84

TOPIC TAGS: fire fighting equipment, viscous fluid, thin plate, pipe

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a fire safety device for viscous fluids, consisting of a hermetically sealed vertical container with nozzles for the fluid inlet and for connection of a gas duct with a hydraulic valve. ||To increase the effectiveness of the fire safety device and secure productivity for fluids of high viscosity, a number of conic plates are placed into the container with the cone down along the vertical axis. Underneath plates with a central opening alternate with plates with a small pipe at the periphery another version of the fire safety device is made with zig zag plates with rectangular cutouts instead of conic plates. (see Fig. 1). Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [NT]

→ 2

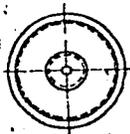
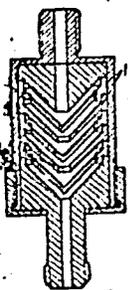
Card 1/2

UDC: 614.838.44:543.874:665.5

L 27141-66

ACC NR: AP6009549

a)



b)

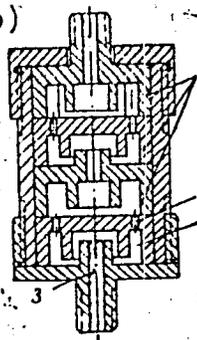


Fig. 1. Fire safety device for viscous fluids.
1 - plates with zigzag right-angle openings;
2 - clearance; 3 - central opening; 4 - small pipes along the periphery.

SUB CODE: 13/

SUBM DATE: 09May64/

Card 2/2 W

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Narcotics. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42245.

Author : Kiverin, M. D.; Mokeyeva, Z. N.; Tsaregoredtsev,
A. I.

Inst : Not Given.

Title : The Effect of Magnesium Anesthesia on Blood Gly-
colysis and Sugar Content of the Blood and Skin.

Orig Pub: Vopr. med. Khimii, 1956, 2, No 2, 103-108.

Abstract: Following intravenous injection in rabbits of a 25% solution of magnesium sulfate (I) in doses of 3.5-4.5 ml/kg an elevation of blood sugar (BS) to 380-400% was observed, as well as an increase of the skin sugar content. The increase of the rate of glycolysis of the whole blood did not change under conditions of ether anesthesia or urethane sleep. After injection of I, 2ml of 10% solution

Card 1/2

ROMANOV, V.M.; TSAREGORODTSEV, A.Kh.; NESTEROVA, Yu.F.; KORENEV, G.P.;
MELENT'YEV, A.A.

Groundless refusal to act on the basic link in the prevention
of brucellosis (reply to S.M. Smirnov's article "Results and
prospects of burucellosis prevention in the U.S.S.R." in "Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid i immun., No.11, 1958). Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i
immun. 31 no.2:144-146 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(BRUCELLOSIS) (SMIRNOV, S.M.)

TSAREGORODTSEV, A.

Diktiokaulez sel'skokhozyaystvennykh zhiivotnykh i mery bor'by s nim
(Dictyocaulös of Farm Animals and Measures for Combatting It). Simferopol'. 1951.
14 pages. Unbound.

U-5235

WARDEN OF NEW, U.S. ()

Specific Am. ...
AMN SO. R 20 ...

TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I. (Moskva)

Some philosophical problems in the theory of disease. Vest.
AMN SSSR 19 no.1:14-22 '64. (MIRA 17:7)

TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I. (Moskva)

Significance of the theoretical legacy of Karl Marx for the development of the theory of medicine and public health on the 80th anniversary of his death. *Sov. zdravookhr.* 22 no. 12 7-10 '63 (MIRA 1961)

TSAREGORODTSEV, G., kand.filos.nauk

"Some philosophical problems in medicine and natural science."
Reviewed by G.Tsaregorodtsev. Vest.AMH SSSR 16 no.1:26-28 '61.
(MIRA 14:3)

(SCIENCE--PHILOSOPHY)

TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I., kand.filosof.nauk, red.; MIKHAYLOV, F.T., red.;
ADO, A.D., red.; KIBOVSKIY, N.I., red.; SENCHILO, K.K.,
tekhn.red.

[Philosophical problems in medicine] Filosofskie voprosy
meditsiny; sbornik statei. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 301 p.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Ado).
(MEDICINE—PHILOSOPHY)

~~TSAREGORODTSEV, Gennadiy Ivanovich; MIKHAYLOV, F.T., red.; PRONIN,~~
~~N.D., Tekhn. red.~~

[Dialectical materialism and medicine] Dialekticheski materializm i meditsina. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 431 p.

(MIRA 16:9)

(DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM) (MEDICINE--PHILOSOPHY)

CHEL'TSOV, V.M.; TSAREGORODTSEV, I.D.

Vacuum furnaces for the silicon charge resistance method of
magnesium preparation. TSvet. met. 34 no.8:46-55 Ag '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Magnesium--Electrometallurgy)
(Vacuum metallurgy--Equipment and supplies)

TSAREGORODTSEV, Gennadiy Ivenovich, kand. filos. nauk; CHESNOKOVA,
Sof'ya Aleksandrovna, kand. med. nauk; VORONOV, A.I., red.;
ATROSHCHENKO, L.Ye., tekhn. red.

[Philosophical problems of medicine] Filosofskie problemy me-
ditsiny. Moskva, Izd-vo "Znanie," 1962. 46 p. (Novoe v zhizni,
nauke, tekhnike. II Seriya: Filosofia, no.14) (MIRA 15:7)
(MEDICINE--PHILOSOPHY)

TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I., kand.filosofskikh nauk; BADALYAN, L.O., kand.meditsin-
skikh nauk

Conference at the N.I.Pirogov Second Moscow Medical Institute.
Sov. zdrav. 19 no.11:84-86 '60. (MIRA 13:11)
(MEDICINE---PHILOSOPHY)

IZUTKIN, Anatoliy Maksimovich; TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I., red.;

[Program of the CPSU and the social problems of medicine]
Programma KPSS i sotsial'nye problemy meditsiny. Moskva,
Meditsina, 1964. 173 p. (MIRA 17:4)

MOROZOV, Viktor Mikhaylovich; SNEZHNEVSKIY, A.V., prof., red.;
TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I., red.; BALDINA, N.F., tekhn.red.

[Modern trends in foreign psychiatry and their conceptual
bases] O sovremennykh napravleniyakh v zarubezhnoi psikiatrii
i ikh ideinykh istokakh. Pod red. A.V.Snezhnevskogo. Moskva,
Medgiz, 1961. 267 p. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR (for Snezhnevskiy).
(PSYCHIATRY)

LISITSYN, Yu.P., kand.mod.nauk; TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I., kand.filosofskikh nauk,
dovsent (Moskva)

Criticism of some theories of foreign medicine in the light of Lenin's
philosophical legacy. Sov. zdrav. 21 no.6:3-9 '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(MEDICINE) (LENIN, VLADIMIR IL'ICH, 1870 - 1924)

OPARIN, A.I., akademik; STUDITSKIY, A.N., prof.; NAUMOV, N.P.,
prof.; KOVAL'SKIY, V.V.; YUKOVA, I.L., dots.; PLATONOV, G.V.,
prof.; KAGANOV, V.M.; FURMAN, A.Ye., dots.; MEDVEDEV,
N.V., prof.; YAKIMOV, V.P., kand. biol. nauk;
ZHUKOV-VEREZHIKOV, N.N.; BONDARENKO, P.P., prof.;
MAYSKIY, I.N., prof.; TRIBULEV, G.P., dots.;
TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I., dots.; DOBROKHVALOV, V.P., kand.
biol. nauk; YAZDOVSKIY, V.I., prof.; VIKTOROVA, V., red.;
CHEREMNYKH, I., mlad. red.; ULANOVA, L., tekhn.red.

[Studies on the dialectic of living nature] Ocherk dia-
lektiki zhivoi prirody. Moskva, Sotsekgiz, 1963. 527 p.
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokho-
zyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Koval'skiy).
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR (for Zhukov-Verezhnikov).
(Biology--Philosophy)

TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I.

"Physiological idealism and some philosophical problems in theoretical
medicine" by V.P.Petlenko. Reviewed by G.I.Tsaregorodtsev. Sov. zdrav.
20 no.7:89-90 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(MEDICINE...PHILOSOPHY) (PETLENKO, V.P.)

TSAREGORODTSEV, G.I.; ZHIRNOV, V.D. (Moskva)

Simulation of disease. Vest. AMN SSSR 21 no.1:3-9 '66.
(MIRA 19:1)

GURVICH, Sokrat Solomonovich; PETLENKO, Viktor Porfir'yevich;
TSAAREGORODTSEV, Gennadiy Ivanovich; FEDERENKO, Ye.G.,
doktor fil. nauk, prof., red.; BYCHKO, I.V., kand. fil.
nauk, otv. red.; KRYMSKIY, S.B., kand. fil. nauk, otv.
red.

[Problems of dialectical materialism; for lectures on
philosophy for medical institutes] Voprosy dialekticheskogo
materializma; k leksiám po filosofii dlia meditsinskikh
institutov. Pod red. E.G.Fedorenko. Kiev, Gosmedizdat USSR
1964. 361 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1) TSAREGORODTSEV I.D.

BELIYAYEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich, professor, doktor; ZHUKOVSKIY, Ye.I., professor, retsenzent; GRINYER, N.S., professor, doktor, retsenzent; GUS'KOV, V.M., professor, doktor, retsenzent; TSAREGORODTSEV, I.D., dotsent, retsenzent; FALEYEV, P.V., dotsent, retsenzent; GUSAKOVSKIY, V.K., dotsent, retsenzent; CHERNOV, A.N., redaktor; ATTOPOVICH, M.K., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Metallurgy of light metals; general course] Metallurgiya legkikh metallov; obshchii kurs. 4-e izd. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1954. 403 p. (MIRA 7:10)
(Light metals--Metallurgy)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756910020-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001756910020-0"

S/136/61/000/008/002/005
E021/E180

AUTHORS: Chel'tsov, V.M., and Tsaregorodtsev, I.D.

TITLE: Vacuum furnaces for the production of magnesium by the silico-thermic method

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye metally, 1961, No.8, pp. 46-55

TEXT: Furnaces used for the silico-thermic production of magnesium are described and evaluated. The first types to be considered are those using a stationary furnace with external heating. The Pidgeon retort was introduced in 1941-5 in the U.S.A. The high cost and the difficulties in using this furnace give it no advantage over the electrolytic method of producing magnesium. It should be used only in special conditions where there is no chloride source and cheap gas. The BAMM (VAMI) retort was introduced in the Soviet Union in 1941-5. This is a vacuum-retort furnace using iron retort-heaters. The mean working life of the heaters is about 30 cycles. Taking into account the unfavourable working conditions and the repairs, this furnace is not recommended for industrial use. The Bagley furnace is a cylindrical vacuum chamber developed in the U.S.A. The main disadvantages are low

Card 1/3

Vacuum furnaces for the production ... S/136/61/000/008/002/005
E021/E180

productivity and high consumption coefficients. Bagley furnaces fitted with heaters inside the charge have the advantage of faster heat exchange between the low-conductivity charge and the heaters. The next furnace described is a three-chamber furnace with graphite heaters. The use of several chambers within one vacuum-case enables an increase in production. Efficiency of Mg extraction is 58.8%; 9.5 kg charge and 1.36 kg reducing agent are required for every kg of magnesium produced. The specific electric energy consumption is 46.7 kWh. Because of this it cannot be recommended for industrial use. A stationary furnace with internal heating was proposed by VAMI and experiments were carried out in 1938. The disadvantages are poor contact between the rod-heaters and the charge and incomplete utilization of the charge in the upper and lower parts. Investigations into the use of the furnace were not completed. A rotary vacuum furnace with central graphite heaters is next considered. It can produce 250 kg of magnesium in 24 hours from a 1800-1900 kg charge. Typical consumption for 1 kg of magnesium is 7.2-7.6 kg charge, 1.06 kg reducing agent and 13-15 kWh electricity. Attempts have been made in Hungary to develop this into a continuous process.

Card 2/3

Vacuum furnaces for the production... S/136/61/000/008/002/005
E021/E180

Lastly, two processes patented in France and Germany are briefly considered.

There are 7 figures and 5 references: 2 German and 3 English. The English language references read as follows:

Ref.1: L. Pidgeon, W. Alexander. Amer. Inst. Min. Met. Eng., 1944, 159, 315.

Ref.2: A. Majer. Amer. Inst. Min. Met. Eng., 1944, 159, 363.

Ref.3: G. Bagley. Chem. Eng. News, 1944, 22, 921.

Card 3/3

GAYDAYEV, G.L.; MARKOV, A.A.; TSAREGORODTSEV, M.M.

Device for recording out-of-phase (inhibited) coincidences. Shqr.
nauch.rab. MIFI no.9:145-154 '55. (MIRA 10:1)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

TSAREGORODTSEV, M. N., Cand Tech Sci (diss) -- "A quick-acting multi-channel analyzer with a memory for impulse amplitudes on an accumulator cathode-ray tube". Moscow, 1959. 16 pp (Min Higher and Inter Spec Educ RSFSR, Moscow Engineering Phys Inst), 100 copies (KL, No 12, 1960, 12⁰)